

VEI

The gaiety of a diverting word, serves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Estrange.*  
To VEIL, *v. n.* [veil, Lat. See VAIL.]  
1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was *veiled*; yet to my fancied sight,  
Love, sweetness, goodness in her person shined.  
It became the Jewish fashion when they went to pray, to  
veil their heads and faces. *Milton.*  
2. To cover; to invest. *Boyle.*

I decry,  
From yonder blazing cloud that veils the hill,  
One of the heav'nly host. *Milton.*  
3. To hide; to conceal.  
Of darkness visible so much be lent,  
As half to shew, half veil the deep intent. *Pope's Dunciad.*

VEIL, *n. f.* [vehum, Latin.]  
1. A cover to conceal the face.

To feed his fiery lustful eye,  
He snatch'd the veil that hung her face before. *Fairy Queen.*  
The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,  
With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn,  
Like terror did among the immortals breed. *Waller.*  
The famous painter could allow no place  
For private sorrow in a prince's face;  
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,  
He cast a veil upon supposed grief. *Waller.*

As veils transparent cover, but not hide,  
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.  
When through the phrase we plainly see the sense,  
Truth with such obvious meanings will dispense. *Granville.*  
She accepts the hero, and the dame  
Wraps in her veil, and frees from sense of shame. *Pope.*  
2. A cover; a disguise.

I will pluck the borrow'd veil of modesty from the  
feigning Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself for a secure  
and wilful Acton. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find  
If it found solid, or be fill'd with wind;  
And thro' the veil of words thou view'st the naked mind. *Dry.*  
The ill-natured man exposes those failings in human  
nature, which the other would cast a veil over. *Addison.*

VEIN, *n. f.* [veine, Fr. vena, Latin.]  
The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary  
arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting  
their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form  
three large veins; the *cava descendens*, which brings the blood  
back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava ascendens*,  
which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart;  
and the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver. The  
coats of the veins are the same with those of the arteries,  
only the muscular coat is as thin in all the veins, as it is in  
the capillary arteries; the pressure of the blood against the  
sides of the veins being less than that against the sides of  
the arteries. In the veins there is no pulse, because the blood  
is thrown into them with a continued stream, and because it  
moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary  
veins unite with one another, as the capillary arteries. In  
all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of  
the uterus and of the porta, are small membranes or  
valves; like so many half thimbles stuck to the side of  
the veins, with their mouths towards the heart. In the  
motion of the blood towards the heart, they are pressed close  
to the side of the veins; but if blood should fall back, it  
must fill the valves; and they being distended, stop up the  
channel, so that no blood can repass them. *Quincy.*

When I did first impart my love to you,  
I freely told you all the wealth I had  
Ran in my veins; I was a gentleman. *Shakespeare.*  
Horror chill  
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*  
2. Hollow; cavity.

Found where casual fire  
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,  
Down to the veins of earth. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Let the glass of the profits be free from veins, and their  
sides be accurately plane, and well polished, without those  
numberless waves or curls, which usually arise from sand-  
holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

Course of metal in the mine.  
There is a vein for the silver. *Job xxviii. 1.*  
Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth  
Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone. *Milton.*  
It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a vein of  
gold which the owner knows not of. *Swift's Thoughts.*

Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.  
We ought to attempt no more than what is in the com-  
pass of our genius, and according to our vein. *Dryden.*  
5. Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predo-  
minant.  
Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but  
likewise their veins and times. *Watson's Architecture.*

6. Humour; temper.  
I put your grace in mind  
Of what you promis'd me.  
I am not in the giving vein to-day. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*  
Certainly he that hath a satirical vein, as he misseth  
others afraid of his wit, so he had need to be afraid of  
others. *Bacon.*  
They among themselves in pleasant vein  
Stood scoffing.  
Speak't thou in earnest or in jesting vein? *Dryden.*  
The currier struck the usurer upon the tight vein. *L'Estr.*

7. Continued disposition.  
The vein I have had of running into speculations of this  
kind, upon a greater scene of trade, have cost me this pre-  
sent service. *Temple.*  
8. Current; continued production.  
He can open a vein of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*  
9. Strain; quality.  
Now somewhat sing, whose endless souvenir  
Among the shepherds may yet remain;  
Whether these lily, thy loved lass advance,  
Or honour Pan with higher hymns of praise. *Spenser.*

10. Streak; variegation, as the veins of the marble  
VEIN'D. } adj. [veinatus, Fr. from vein.]  
VEINY. }  
1. Full of veins.  
2. Streaked; variegated.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine  
boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely  
veined. *Mortimer's History.*  
Effulgent, hence the veiny marble shines. *Thomson.*  
VELLICATION, *n. f.* [vellitio, Fr. vellitas, from velle, Latin.]  
Vellity is the school-term used to signify the lowest degree  
of desire. *Locke.*

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it;  
but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect vel-  
lity, and imports no more than an idle, un-operative com-  
placency in, and desire of the end, without any considera-  
tion of the means. *Locke.*  
To VELLICATE, *v. a.* [vellitio, Latin.] To twitch; to  
pluck; to act by stimulation.  
Those smells are all strong, and do pull and vellitate the  
sense. *Bacon.*

Convulsions arising from something vellitating a nerve in  
its extremity, are not very dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*  
VELLICATION, *n. f.* [vellitio, Lat.] Twitching; stimulation.  
All purgers have a kind of twitching and vellitation, be-  
sides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Bacon.*  
There must be a particular motion and vellitation imparted  
upon the nerves, else the sensation of heat will not be  
produced. *War's Improvement of the Mind.*

VELLUM, *n. f.* [vellus, Fr. vellum, Latin; rather vellum, low Latin.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.  
The skull was very thin, yielding to the least pressure of  
my finger, as a piece of vellum. *Wotton.*  
VELOCITY, *n. f.* [velocitas, Fr. velocitas, Latin.] Speed; swif-  
ness; quick motion.  
Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or  
less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun;  
or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the  
sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been  
greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities;  
they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but  
moved in hyperbola's or parabola's, or in ellipses very ec-  
centric. *Bentley's Sermon.*

VELVET, *n. f.* [velute, Ital. villus, Latin. velours, Fr.] Silk  
with a short fur or pile upon it.  
Clad in white velvet all their troop they led, *Dryden.*  
With each an oaken chaplet on his head.  
The different ranging the superficial parts of bodies, as of  
velvet, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the  
different refraction of their insensible parts. *Locke.*

VELVET, *adj.*  
1. Made of velvet.  
This was modelled on a porringer,  
A velvet dish. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
2. Soft; delicate.  
Through the velvet leaves the wind,  
All unseen, 'gan passage find. *Shakesp.*  
Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament  
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more  
To that which had too much. Then being alone  
Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;  
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part  
The flux of company. *Shakesp.*

To VELVET, *v. n.* To paint velvet.  
Verdure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the  
palest green that is, but good to velvet upon black in any  
drapery. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
VELVET, *n. f.* [velours, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.  
His horse with one girth, six times pieced, and a woman's  
crupper of velours, pieced with patchwork. *Shakesp.*

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VENDITATION, *n. f.* [venditatio, from venditio, Latin.] Boast-  
ful display.

Some, by a cunning protestation against all readings, and  
venaliation of their own naturals, think to divert the sagacity  
of their readers from themselves, and cool the scent of their  
own fox-like thefts; when yet they are so sunk as a man may  
find whole pages together usurped from one author. *B. Johnson.*  
VENDITION, *n. f.* [venditio, Fr. venditio, Latin.] Sale; the  
act of selling.

To VENER, *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind  
of marquetry or inlay work, whereby several thin slices of  
fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground  
of some common wood. *Bailey.*  
VENERICE, *n. f.* [veneficium, Latin.] The practice of poisoning.  
VENERICAL, *adj.* [from veneficium, Latin.] Acting by poison;  
bewitching.

The magical virtues of nisseleto, and conceived efficacy  
into veneficial intentions, seemeth a Pagan relique derived  
from the ancient Druides. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
VENERICIOUSLY, *adv.* [from veneficium, Latin.] By poison or  
witchcraft.

Left witches should draw or prick their names therein,  
and veneficiously mischief their persons, they broke the  
shell. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
VENEMOUS, *adj.* [from venis, Fr.] Poisonous. Commonly,  
though not better, *venomous*.  
The barbarians saw the venomous beast hang on his  
hand. *Acts xxviii. 4.*  
To VENENATE, *v. a.* [veneno, Latin.] To poison; to in-  
fect with poison.

These miasms entering the body, are not so energetic, as to  
venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*  
By giving this in levers after calcinations, whereby the ve-  
nenate parts are carried off. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
VENENATION, *n. f.* [from venenate.] Poison; venom.  
This venenation shoots from the eye; and this way a baf-  
fling may imposition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VENENE, } adj. [venenatus, Fr. from venenum, Latin.] Poi-  
VENENOSE. } sonous; venomous.  
Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate ve-  
nue bodies, or to attract or evacuate them hence. *Harvey.*  
Malphigi, in his treatise of galls, under which he com-  
prehends all preternatural and morbid tumours of plants, de-  
monstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are  
found, are raised up by some venenose liquor, which, toge-  
ther with their eggs, such insects fixed upon the leaves. *Roy.*

VENERABLE, *adj.* [venerabilis, Fr. venerabilis, Latin.] To  
be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.  
As by the ministry of saints, it pleased God then to shew  
some rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which  
those saints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ,  
did thereby make the places where they died venerable. *Hosier.*  
To make the passage easy, safe, and plain,  
That leads us to this venerable wall. *Fairfax.*

VENAL, *adj.* [venia, Fr. venalis, Latin.]  
1. Mercenary; prostitute.  
This verb is thine, my friend, nor thou refuse  
This, from no venal or ungrateful muse. *Pope.*

It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool venal blood  
should be heated to high in the interval of two pulses. *Roy.*  
VENALITY, *n. f.* [venalite, Fr. from venal.] Mercenariness;  
prostitution.  
VENA-TICK, *adj.* [venaticus, Latin.] Used in hunting.  
VENATION, *n. f.* [venatio, Latin.] The act or practice of  
hunting.

The manner of their venation we shall find to be other-  
ways than by fawing away of trees. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To VEND, *v. a.* [vendre, Fr. vends, Lat.] To sell; to offer  
to sale.  
He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which not hav-  
ing the occasion he expected to vend, and make use of, lay  
by him. *Boyle.*